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20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
21
22 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
23
24 SOUTHERN DIVISION

25 BROADCOM CORPORATION and
26 AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES
27 INTERNATIONAL SALES PTE.
28 LIMITED,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NETFLIX, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 8:20-cv-00529-JVS-ADS

**DEFENDANT NETFLIX, INC.'S
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
ITS MOTION TO TRANSFER
VENUE PURSUANT TO SECTION
1404(A)**

Date: July 13, 2020
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Dept.: Courtroom 10C, 10th Floor
Judge: Hon. James V. Selna

Date Filed: March 13, 2020

Trial Date: None

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1 This action is a dispute between companies headquartered in the Northern
 2 District of California over accused technology that was entirely developed in that
 3 District. Plaintiff Broadcom Corp. maintains its sole headquarters in San Jose,
 4 California, where Plaintiff Avago Technologies International Sales Pte. Limited
 5 (“Avago”) maintains its only known U.S. office.¹ Defendant Netflix, Inc.
 6 (“Netflix”) is headquartered nearby in Los Gatos. All documentary evidence
 7 relating to the accused technology is in the Northern District of California. The
 8 vast majority of witnesses, including third-party witnesses, reside in the Northern
 9 District. Even the parties’ outside counsel are based either in the Northern District
 10 or outside of California entirely. For these reasons, this action should be
 11 transferred, under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), to the U.S. District Court for the Northern
 12 District of California.

13 Broadcom cannot reasonably argue that the Northern District is inconvenient.
 14 To the contrary, Broadcom has moved to transfer for convenience *to* the Northern
 15 District in at least five different patent cases. Justifiably so, considering Broadcom
 16 employs over 2,000 employees in at least four different offices in the Northern
 17 District. In those offices, Broadcom maintains its Video Technology, Enterprise
 18 Switching, and Home Networking Groups—the types of technology its asserted
 19 patents purport to cover. Although Broadcom has chosen to sue in the Central
 20 District instead of the more natural and convenient Northern District, the deference
 21 normally afforded to a plaintiff’s choice of forum is limited where, as here, the
 22 plaintiff and disputed technology are both based in the transferee forum.

23 Broadcom’s only apparent basis for filing in this forum is the fact that this
 24 Court has previously considered claims in three of the nine asserted patents. That
 25 fact does not outweigh all the others. *First*, the Court has not considered six
 26 asserted patents—the bulk of this nine-patent case. *Second*, the present case

27
 28 ¹ Plaintiffs Broadcom Corp. and Avago are collectively referred to as “Broadcom.”

1 involves different technology, implicating new questions of fact and law. *Third*, to
 2 the extent prior experience matters, the Northern District is also familiar with two
 3 of the asserted patents. Under these circumstances, there is no significant savings
 4 in time or resources by maintaining the case in the Central District.

5 Ultimately, convenience to the witnesses and litigants is the most important
 6 consideration in a Section 1404(a) transfer. Since Broadcom filed its complaint, the
 7 COVID-19 pandemic has created logistical and safety concerns that will render
 8 travel inadvisable and even unsafe for witnesses and litigants for the foreseeable
 9 future, making local court access more important than ever. In a case like this
 10 where the parties, documents, witnesses, and lawyers are all located outside of this
 11 District, and all but a few lawyers are in the transferee district, transfer is warranted.

12 **I. BACKGROUND**

13 Netflix is a global leader in streaming digital video content. Compl. ¶ 11. It
 14 streams videos, including TV series, documentaries, and feature films, to over 183
 15 million subscribers in over 190 countries worldwide.² Netflix is a Delaware
 16 corporation that maintains its principal place of business and global headquarters in
 17 Los Gatos, California. Compl. ¶ 8. Los Gatos is the epicenter for Netflix's
 18 product, engineering, development, and design activities. *See* Declaration of Elena
 19 Garnica in Support of Defendant Netflix, Inc.'s Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant
 20 to Section 1404(A) ("Garnica Decl.") ¶¶ 3-4. While Netflix maintains a group of
 21 offices in Los Angeles, those offices are primarily focused on content licensing,
 22 content production, and marketing. *Id.* ¶ 5.

23 Broadcom develops semiconductor devices that are used in end products
 24 such as enterprise and data center networking, home connectivity, set-top boxes,
 25
 26

27 ² *About Netflix*, Netflix Media Center, <https://media.netflix.com/en/about-netflix>
 28 (last visited May 18, 2020).

1 telecommunication equipment, and smartphones.³ It also offers infrastructure
 2 software that enables customers to manage secure applications across mainframe,
 3 distributed mobile, and cloud platforms. *Id.* Broadcom Corp. is headquartered in
 4 San Jose, California. Compl. ¶ 6. Avago is an indirect subsidiary of Broadcom
 5 Corp. with places of business in Singapore and San Jose, California. *Id.* ¶ 7.

6 According to Broadcom, its set-top box business is declining. *Id.* ¶ 20.
 7 Broadcom accused Netflix's streaming service technology and infrastructure of
 8 patent infringement and "repeatedly attempted to engage Netflix in licensing
 9 discussions." *Id.* ¶¶ 22-23. These discussions included an in-person meeting on
 10 October 24, 2019—in the Northern District of California. *Id.* ¶ 23; Garnica Decl.
 11 ¶ 7. The parties did not reach an agreement, and Broadcom filed this lawsuit.⁴

12 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

13 Section 1404(a) permits a district court to transfer a civil action to any other
 14 district where it might have been brought "[f]or the convenience of parties and
 15 witnesses" and "in the interest of justice." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). This provision
 16 serves two key purposes: "to prevent the waste of time, energy and money"; and "to
 17 protect litigants, witnesses, and the public against unnecessary inconvenience and
 18 expense." *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 616 (1964) (quotations omitted).
 19 To achieve these goals, courts may consider: "(1) the location where the relevant
 20 agreements were negotiated and executed, (2) the state that is most familiar with the
 21 governing law, (3) the plaintiff's choice of forum, (4) the respective parties'
 22 contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating to the plaintiff's cause of action in

23 ³ See Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Matthias Kamber in Support of Defendant
 24 Netflix, Inc.'s Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant to Section 1404(A) ("Kamber
 25 Decl.").

26 ⁴ Broadcom accuses Netflix of infringing nine patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 7,266,079
 27 (the "079 Patent"); 8,259,121 (the "121 Patent"); 8,959,245 (the "245 Patent");
 28 8,270,992 (the "992 Patent"); 6,341,375 (the "375 Patent"); 8,572,138 (the "138
 Patent"); 6,744,387 (the "387 Patent"); 6,982,663 (the "663 Patent"); and
 9,332,283 (the "283 Patent").

1 the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs of litigation in the two forums,
 2 (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling non-
 3 party witnesses, and (8) the ease of access to sources of proof.” *Jones v. GNC*
 4 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498–99 (9th Cir. 2000).

5 **III. ARGUMENT**

6 The relevant *Jones* factors overwhelmingly favor transfer to the Northern
 7 District of California under normal circumstances. The Northern District affords
 8 greater convenience, stronger ties to the parties and causes of action, lower costs of
 9 litigation, and more convenient access to documentary evidence. In contrast, the
 10 only factors that arguably weigh against transfer—this Court’s prior experience
 11 with certain asserted patents and Broadcom’s choice of forum—are entitled to
 12 relatively little weight. But the COVID-19 pandemic further shifts the balance in
 13 favor of transfer. Considering the public health risks posed by travel for the
 14 foreseeable future, the forum closest to the witnesses and litigants is the most
 15 appropriate forum for this case.

16 **A. This case could have been filed in the Northern District of
 17 California.**

18 As a threshold matter, this lawsuit could have been filed in the Northern
 19 District of California. Federal courts, including the Northern District, have subject
 20 matter jurisdiction over federal statutory claims, including claims for patent
 21 infringement. *Gunn v. Minton*, 568 U.S. 251, 263 (2013); 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).
 22 Moreover, Netflix is subject to personal jurisdiction in the Northern District, where
 23 it maintains its principal place of business. *See J. McIntyre Mach., Ltd. v. Nicastro*,
 24 564 U.S. 873, 880 (2011). Finally, for the same reasons, and because Netflix has
 25 allegedly committed acts of infringement there, venue would be proper in the
 26 Northern District. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d), 1400(b); *see also* Compl. ¶ 13.

B. The Northern District is more convenient than the Central District for the vast majority of witnesses.

According to the Federal Circuit, the convenience and the availability of relevant witnesses is “often the most important factor in determining whether a transfer pursuant to § 1404 is appropriate.” *Amini Innovation Corp. v. JS Imps., Inc.*, 497 F. Supp. 2d 1093, 1111 (C.D. Cal. 2007); *see also Denver & Rio Grande W. R.R. Co. v. Bhd. of R.R. Trainmen*, 387 U.S. 556, 560 (1967) (“[V]enue is primarily a matter of convenience of litigants and witnesses.”); *In re Nintendo Co., Ltd.*, 589 F.3d 1194, 1199 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (observing that “[a]dditional distance [from home] means additional travel time; additional travel time increases the probability for meal and lodging expenses; and additional travel time with overnight stays increases the time which these fact witnesses must be away from their regular employment.”). Courts in this District regularly transferred patent cases to the Northern District for witness convenience prior to the pandemic.⁵

The importance of witness convenience is even greater under the conditions imposed by COVID-19. For example, in *Personnel Staffing Grp., LLC v. Protective Ins. Co.*, this Court considered COVID restrictions on travel for the parties in dismissing a case for *forum non conveniens*—a far more stringent standard than that of a Section 1404(a) transfer. 2020 WL2039945, at *5 (C.D.

⁵ See, e.g., *Cheah IP, LLC v. Plaxo, Inc.*, 2008 WL 9746595, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2008) (Otero, J.) (rejecting the plaintiff’s contention that litigating in the Central District would be equally convenient to the Northern District because Northern District witnesses “would have to travel over 300 miles and likely spend at least one night” in the Central District for trial); *see also Nuance Commc’ns, Inc. v. Abbyy Software House*, 2008 WL 11338129, at *4 (C.D. Cal. June 3, 2008); *Nuance Commc’ns, Inc. v. eCopy, Inc.*, 2008 WL 11400729, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2008); *Nazomi Commc’ns v. Nokia*, 2010 WL 11509140, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 2, 2010); *Ancora Techs., Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, 2011 WL 13157060, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2011); *Golden Bridge Tech., Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, 2012 WL 3999854, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 11, 2012); *Intellisoft, Ltd. v. Toshiba Corp.*, 2012 WL 12888547, at *5-6 (C.D. Cal. June 11, 2012); *Locata LBS, LLC v. Yellowpages.com, LLC*, 2014 WL 12703743, at *5 (C.D. Cal. April 18, 2014); *Monolithic Power Sys., Inc. v. Silergy Corp.*, 2014 WL 12586380, at *2 (C.D. Cal. April 14, 2014).

1 Cal. Apr. 28, 2020). Besides the risk posed by domestic travel, the court also
 2 considered the fact that the plaintiff's headquarters, witnesses, and documentary
 3 evidence were all located in an alternative forum. *Id.*

4 Here, witness convenience necessitates transfer. As a general matter,
 5 Netflix's witnesses will be in the Northern District, where Netflix maintains its
 6 principal place of business and global headquarters and conducts its engineering,
 7 development, and design work. Garnica Decl. ¶ 4. Although this case is in its early
 8 stages, Netflix has already identified at least four specific employees who reside in
 9 the Northern District and may serve as potential witnesses:

- 10 • Anne Aaron, Menlo Park, CA, Director of Encoding Technologies;
- 11 • Alex Gutarin, Monte Sereno, CA, Director of Engineering and Content
 12 Delivery;
- 13 • Mark Watson, San Francisco, CA, Director of Streaming Standards; and
- 14 • Renee Rodriguez, Campbell, CA, Vice President, Corporate Controller.

15 Garnica Decl. ¶ 10. Absent infringement contentions, it is difficult to determine
 16 which other employees might be relevant, but there will certainly be others.
 17 Indeed, in a patent infringement case, the accused infringer possesses most of the
 18 relevant evidence. *See In re Nintendo*, 589 F.3d at 1199. The testimony of
 19 Netflix's employees about the accused technology and Netflix's business will
 20 therefore be critical. These specific employees, as well as yet-unidentified others
 21 from Netflix's Northern District base of operations and engineering, will be
 22 significantly inconvenienced if the case were to proceed in the Central District. *See*
 23 Garnica Decl. ¶ 11.

24 Moreover, of the fourteen inventors of the asserted patents, only four live in
 25 the Central District whereas the following six reside in the Northern District:

- 26 • Patrick Law, Milpitas, CA ('121 patent);
- 27 • Darren Neuman, Palo Alto, CA ('121 patent);
- 28 • David Baer, San Jose, CA ('121 patent);

- Jagane Sundar, Saratoga, CA ('138 patent);
- Sanjay Radia, Fremont, CA ('138 patent); and
- Daniel Watkins, San Jose, CA ('375 patent).

Kamber Decl. ¶ 4. These individuals will provide important factual testimony on, among other things, issues related to priority dates, the meaning of certain terminology, purported improvements over the prior art, and the existence of commercial embodiments, if any. That evidence will bear upon legal issues including claim interpretation, validity (including written description and enablement), and damages. For these reasons, it is almost certain that some or all of them would be required to testify at trial. *Cf. Nazomi Commc'ns*, 2010 WL 11509140, at *3 (noting the significance of inventor testimony). But because the listed inventors reside in the Northern District, travel to the Central District will naturally be less convenient for them. Moreover, at least three of the inventors who live in the Northern District no longer work for Broadcom and are therefore third-party witnesses, while all four inventors who reside in the Central District are currently employed by Broadcom. Kamber Decl. ¶¶ 5-7.

Some third-party witnesses referenced by Broadcom's Complaint also reside in the Northern District:

- David Ronca, Campbell, CA, is a former Netflix employee and may offer testimony on Netflix's encoding technology, *see Compl.* ¶ 152;
- Timothy Bozarth, San Jose, CA, is a former Netflix employee and may offer testimony on Netflix's container technology, *see id.* ¶ 203;
- Amol Kher, San Jose, CA, is a former Netflix employee and may offer testimony about Netflix's playback application technology, *see id.* ¶ 178.

These individuals authored documents relied on by Broadcom in its Complaint and are thus likely to have relevant information. Should these individuals choose to appear in the Central District, travel to Santa Ana would not only be less convenient for them but would pose unique complications to them and their families during the

1 COVID-19 pandemic. *See, e.g.*, Declaration of David Ronca in Support of
 2 Defendant Netflix, Inc.’s Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant to Section 1404(A)
 3 (“Ronca Decl.”) ¶¶ 6-7 (travel would require a fourteen-day self-quarantine
 4 following a hotel stay). Though these risks may abate by the time these witnesses
 5 appear, the trajectory of the virus, and resultant travel restrictions, remain
 6 uncertain.⁶

7 Upon information and belief, the following additional prior art witnesses also
 8 reside in the Northern District:

- 9 • Shiri Kadambi, located in Los Altos, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S.
 10 Patent No. 6,952,401, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 11 • Shekhar Ambe, located in San Jose, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S.
 12 Patent No. 6,952,401, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 13 • Mohan Kalkunte, located in Sunnyvale, CA, may offer testimony regarding
 14 U.S. Patent No. 6,952,401, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 15 • Lakhinder Walia, Santa Clara, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S.
 16 Patent No. 6,636,480, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 17 • Sanjay Jain, Santa Clara, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S. Patent No.
 18 6,636,480, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 19 • Romulus Pereira, Sunnyvale, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S. Patent
 20 No. 6,636,480, which is prior art to the ’079 patent;
- 21 • Bich Tu Nguyen, Los Altos, CA, may offer testimony regarding Patent No.
 22 US 2005/005940, which is prior art to the ’992 patent;
- 23 • Robin Williams, San Jose, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S. Patent
 24 No. 5,508,732, which is prior art to the ’375 patent;

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 26 ⁶ Quoctrung Bui et al., *When 511 Epidemiologists Expect to Fly, Hug and Do 18*
27 Other Everyday Activities Again, The New York Times (June 8, 2020),
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/06/08/upshot/when-epidemiologists-will-do-everyday-things-coronavirus.html> (noting that 37% of epidemiologists do
 28 not anticipate traveling by airplane within the next 12 months).

- Alexandros Tourapis, Los Gatos, CA, may offer testimony regarding Patent No. US 2006/0268166 A1, which is prior art to the '283 patent;
- Peng Yin, Sunnyvale, CA, may offer testimony regarding Patent No. US 2010/0208818 A1, which is prior art to the '283 patent;
- Ximin Zhang, Santa Clara, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S. Patent No. 10,499,063, which is prior art to the '283 patent; and
- Shan Liu, Palo Alto, CA, may offer testimony regarding U.S. Patent Nos. 10,499,063 and US 2012/0128067, which are prior art to the '283 patent.

Kamber Decl. ¶ 11. For these third-party witnesses, appearing in the Central District would be less convenient than appearing in their venue of residence.

Finally, there are several third-party companies based in the Northern District whose employees likely possess information relevant to this suit, including VMware, Inc., and Docker, Inc., both headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. Kamber Decl. ¶¶ 12-13. VMware, Inc. is specifically identified in the '138 patent as a known commercial virtual machine manager; therefore, VMware likely has critical information related to the automated deployment of virtual machine managers as described in that patent. *See* '138 patent at 32:62-64. As for Docker, Broadcom alleges that its container technology, as incorporated into the Netflix Titus platform, infringes the '138 patent. *See* Compl. ¶ 199 (equating an element of asserted claim 1 of the '138 patent with the Docker Registry). Therefore, Docker employees may have relevant information on the functionality of that aspect of the accused Titus platform. Notably, neither these employees nor the other anticipated third-party witnesses, including the prior art witnesses and inventors not currently employed by Broadcom, would be subject to compulsory process in the Central District—"an important factor in the § 1404(a) calculus." *In re Acer Am. Corp.*, 626 F.3d 1252, 1255 (Fed. Cir. 2010), *as amended* (Jan. 13, 2011).⁷

⁷ Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(1) provides that a subpoena may command a party to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition "within the state where the person resides, is

1 Because witness convenience is central to the § 1404(a) inquiry and the vast
 2 majority of anticipated witnesses reside in the Northern District, this factor weighs
 3 heavily in favor of transfer, particularly in light of the ongoing COVID-19
 4 pandemic.

5 **C. Plaintiff's choice of forum should be entitled to little weight.**

6 After the parties met and conferred over the present Motion, the *only* reason
 7 Broadcom offered against transfer was that its choice of forum was entitled to
 8 deference. But here, Broadcom's choice of forum carries little significance. While
 9 a plaintiff's choice of forum is traditionally afforded deference, *see Decker Coal*
 10 *Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986), “the degree
 11 to which courts defer to the plaintiff's chosen venue is substantially reduced where
 12 the plaintiff does not reside in the venue or where the forum lacks a significant
 13 connection to the activities alleged in the complaint.” *Callidus Software, Inc. v.*
 14 *Xactly Corp.*, 2013 WL 12136523, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2013); *see also Allstar*
 15 *Mktg. Grp., LLC v. Your Store Online, LLC*, 666 F. Supp. 2d 1109, 1131 (C.D. Cal.
 16 2009) (“A plaintiff's choice of forum is entitled to less deference, however, when
 17 the plaintiff elects to pursue a case outside its home forum.”).

18 Both mitigating factors are present here. First, Broadcom's headquarters and
 19 Avago's only U.S. location are both in San Jose, California—in the Northern
 20 District. Compl. ¶¶ 6-7. Second, as described in Section III.D., *infra*, the Central
 21 District lacks significant connection to the activities alleged in the Complaint
 22 because the accused infringing products were developed in, and are operated out of,
 23 Netflix's headquarters in Northern District. Under these circumstances,

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 28 employed, or regularly transacts business in person,” and a non-party to attend the
 same “within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly
 transacts business in person . . .”

1 Broadcom's choice of venue deserves little, if any, deference.

2 **D. The Northern District has stronger ties to the parties and**
 3 **Broadcom's causes of action than the Central District.**

4 The Northern District's contacts with the parties and the causes of action far
 5 outweigh those of the Central District. “[I]n patent infringement actions, the
 6 preferred forum is that which is the center of gravity of the accused activity.”

7 *Callidus*, 2013 WL 12136523, at *3. Courts assessing this factor primarily look to
 8 the location of the parties and the development of the accused technology. A
 9 district court “ought to be as close as possible to the milieu of the infringing device
 10 and the hub of activity centered around its production,” which often includes where
 11 the development, testing, and research of the subject product occurred. *Id.*; *see also*
 12 *Cheah*, 2008 WL 9746595, at *4 (“[I]n patent infringement cases, the locus of
 13 operative facts is where the allegedly infringing product was designed, developed,
 14 and managed.”).

15 Where the parties *and* the accused technology are based in the transferee
 16 forum, transfer is warranted. For example, in *Callidus*, Judge Kronstadt found
 17 transfer to the Northern District to be appropriate because both parties were
 18 headquartered in the Northern District, the allegedly infringing products were
 19 designed there, and consequently the Northern District provided easier access to
 20 witnesses and sources of proof. 2013 WL 12136523, at *5. He discounted the
 21 plaintiff's choice of forum in light of these countervailing factors, reasoning that the
 22 “center of gravity” for the dispute was clearly the Northern District. *Id.*

23 Likewise, the “center of gravity” for this case is the Northern District.
 24 Broadcom and Netflix maintain their principal places of business in the Northern
 25 District. As of 2017, Broadcom employed over 2,000 people in offices located in
 26 San Jose, Petaluma, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale. *See* Opening Brief in Support of
 27 Defendant Broadcom Corp.'s Motion to Transfer and Unopposed Motion to Stay at
 28 5, *Tessera, Inc. v. Broadcom Corp.*, No. 16-379-LPS-CJB (D. Del. July 18, 2016),

1 ECF. 13 (“Tessera Br.”). This number is likely higher now that Broadcom has
 2 relocated its sole headquarters to the Northern District.⁸

3 Moreover, the parties’ *relevant* operations are in the Northern District. For
 4 example, while Netflix maintains offices in Los Angeles for its content licensing,
 5 content production, and marketing, Netflix’s Los Gatos headquarters is where
 6 product design and development for its accused streaming service take place. *See*
 7 *Garnica Decl.* ¶¶ 4, 9. Likewise, it appears that while Broadcom maintains an
 8 office in Irvine, California, upon information and belief, its Digital Video
 9 Technology, Enterprise Switching, and Home Networking Groups are in Sunnyvale
 10 and San Jose. *See Intel Corp. v. Broadcom Corp.*, 167 F. Supp. 2d 692, 695 (D.
 11 Del. 2001). Broadcom and Netflix met to discuss the asserted patents in the
 12 Northern District. *Garnica Decl.* ¶ 7. The mere presence of offices in the Central
 13 District, when those offices are not relevant to the instant case, does not weigh
 14 against transfer.

15 Broadcom’s ties to the Northern District are further evidenced by the fact that
 16 it has moved to transfer to the Northern District in no fewer than five patent cases.
 17 *See Tessera, Inc. v. Broadcom Corp.*, 2017 WL 1065865, at *1 (D. Del. Mar. 21,
 18 2017); *God Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v. Broadcom Ltd.*, 2017 WL 750290, at *1 (E.D.
 19 Tex. Feb. 27, 2017); *Azure Networks, LLC v. CSR PLC*, 2012 WL 12843207, at *1
 20 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 27, 2012); *Agere Sys., Inc. v. Broadcom Corp.*, 2003 WL
 21 21700458, at *1 (E.D. Pa. July 23, 2003); *Intel Corp.*, 167 F. Supp. 2d at 694.⁹

22
 23 ⁸ Yashaswini Swamynathan, *Broadcom completes move to U.S. from Singapore*,
 24 Reuters (Apr. 4, 2018) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-broadcom-domicile/broadcom-completes-move-to-u-s-from-singapore-idUSKCN1HB34G>.

25 ⁹ In contrast, Netflix has only twice moved to transfer to the Central District for
 26 patent cases. In one case, the motion was withdrawn. *See FastVDO LLC v. Netflix,*
 27 *Inc.*, 1:12-cv-01425-RGA (D. Del. filed Nov. 9, 2012). And the second case was
 28 under vastly different circumstances. *See Max Blu Techs., LLC v. Netflix, Inc.*,
 2:15-cv-01766-JRG (E.D. Tex. filed Nov. 13, 2015). In *Max Blu*, the plaintiff sued
 Netflix for infringing patents related to Blu-ray disc technology through Netflix’s
 Blu-ray and DVD rental subscription service. *Garnica Decl.* ¶ 6. Netflix did not

1 Having repeatedly argued that the Northern District is a convenient forum to litigate
 2 its patents, Broadcom cannot reasonably take the opposite position in this case.

3 Crucially, in this case Netflix designed, developed, and manages the
 4 allegedly infringing technology in the Northern District. Garnica Decl. ¶ 9. This is
 5 often a key consideration in the venue analysis. *See, e.g., Ancora*, 2011 WL
 6 13157060, at *3 (transferring a case from the Central District to the Northern
 7 District when the allegedly infringing products were designed there); *Callidus*,
 8 2013 WL 12136523, at *3 (same); *Cheah IP*, 2008 WL 9746595, at *4 (same);
 9 *Locata*, 2014 WL 12703743, at *4 (same).

10 Finally, even outside counsel for both parties are either in the Northern
 11 District or outside of California.¹⁰ Convenience of counsel is not typically afforded
 12 much if any weight in the transfer analysis. *Cheah IP*, 2008 WL 9746595, at *2.
 13 But given the COVID-19 pandemic, courts have begun to consider travel
 14 restrictions in assessing venue convenience. *See, e.g., Personnel Staffing Grp.*,
 15 2020 WL 2039945, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2020). It is unclear when travel
 16 restrictions will be lifted and if or when they might be reimposed.¹¹ Either way, it
 17 will likely be some time before business travel goes back to normal.¹² Accordingly,
 18 maintaining this case in the Central District creates unnecessary complications

19
 20 make or sell any of the accused products but obtained them from third-party
 21 suppliers located in the Central District of California. *Id.* Accordingly, transfer to
 22 the Central District was appropriate in that case, since the relevant witnesses and
 23 documentary evidence relating to the accused technology were in the possession of
 24 third parties located in the Central District.

25 ¹⁰ On May 27, several Dallas-based attorneys appeared *pro hac vice* on behalf of
 26 Broadcom. This should not impact the analysis, as it would be equally convenient
 27 for these attorneys to travel to California in either case.

28 ¹¹ *See, e.g., Patrick McGreevy et al., New signs that coronavirus restrictions are*
 29 *here for the long haul in California*, Los Angeles Times (May 12, 2020),
<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-05-12/coronavirus-restrictions-stay-at-home-long-haul-california>.

¹² *See* n.6, *supra*.

1 related to attending discovery, claim construction, and potentially trial proceedings.

2 The Northern District's strong ties to the dispute and the greater convenience
3 of that forum make transfer appropriate.

4 **E. Judicial efficiency would not be served by maintaining the case in
5 the Central District.**

6 This case's only apparent connection to the Central District is that this Court
7 previously considered claims in three of the nine asserted patents. *See Broadcom*
8 *Corp. v. Sony Corp.*, 2016 WL 9108913, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 5, 2016) ('387 and
9 '663 patents); *Broadcom Corp. v. Amazon.com Inc.*, 2017 WL 5151356, at *10-16
10 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 1, 2017) ('387, '663, and '375 patents). But this fact does not
11 preclude transfer for three reasons.

12 *First*, as a practical matter, this Court is unfamiliar with six out of nine
13 asserted patents. And those six patents represent eleven out of fourteen asserted
14 claims in the Complaint. The Court's prior experience is therefore not applicable to
15 the bulk of the instant case.

16 *Second*, as a legal matter, the Court's familiarity with several patents should
17 matter little, if at all, to the transfer analysis. *See Micron Tech., Inc. v. Mosaid*
18 *Techs., Inc.*, 518 F.3d 897, 905 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (observing that a transferee court's
19 familiarity with patents, alone, "does not suggest a better forum" under 1404(a));
20 *accord Synopsys, Inc. v. Mentor Graphics Corp.*, 2013 WL 1365946, at *7 n.7
21 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2013) (finding that a transferor court's familiarity with one of
22 several patents does not weigh against transfer). This is especially true when
23 different products are at issue, because "there is no guarantee that the same claims
24 will be asserted." *Acer, Inc. v. Tech. Props. Ltd.*, 2009 WL 279330, at *2 (N.D.
25 Cal. Feb. 4, 2009). Given the entirely new factual and legal issues posed by this
26 case, the Court's familiarity with several patents should carry little weight.

27 *Third*, to the extent prior experience is relevant, the Northern District has
28 also considered two of the asserted patents. *See Avago Techs. Gen. IP (Singapore)*

1 *Pte Ltd. v. Asustek Computer, Inc.*, 2016 WL 3029674, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May 27,
 2 2016). One court in this District transferred a case including the '663 patent to the
 3 Northern District based in part on that District's prior experience. *See LSI Corp. v.*
 4 *Funai Elec. Co., Ltd.*, 2015 WL 12711648, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2015). Thus,
 5 the Court will not save significant time or resources by denying a transfer.

6 Considering the overwhelming countervailing considerations, this Court's
 7 prior experience with three of the asserted patents should not, as a practical or legal
 8 matter, bar transfer.

9 **F. Litigating in the Central District would be more expensive.**

10 The relative costs of litigation also favor transfer. This factor typically
 11 considers the location of the witnesses, and it may also consider the location of
 12 parties' counsel. *Locata*, 2014 WL 12703743, at *5; *Cheah IP*, 2008 WL 9746595,
 13 at *2.

14 Here, both considerations favor the Northern District. As described in
 15 Section III.B., *supra*, most anticipated witnesses reside in the Northern District.
 16 The cost of transporting witnesses to the Central District will therefore increase the
 17 cost of litigation here. In addition, the fact that both parties' outside counsel are
 18 either in the Northern District or altogether outside California also tips the scales
 19 in favor of transfer. Indeed, in one of its many motions to transfer to the Northern
 20 District of California, Broadcom highlighted the importance of counsel's location,
 21 reasoning: "Plaintiffs' counsel . . . are all located in California. . . . Accordingly,
 22 transferring venue to the Northern District of California would substantially
 23 increase the convenience and decrease the cost of this case for all parties." *Tessera*
 24 Br. at 14. So too here. Broadcom's outside counsel are located in San Jose, and
 25 Netflix's counsel are located in San Francisco. Other counsel for Broadcom
 26 recently made appearances, but they are based in Dallas; therefore, their location
 27 does not impact the analysis. In short, because most witnesses *and* both parties'
 28

1 outside counsel are located in the Northern District (or outside of California), the
 2 relative cost of litigating in the Central District will be higher. This supports
 3 transfer.

4 **G. All relevant documentary evidence is in the Northern District.**

5 The location of evidence also favors transfer to the Northern District. “In
 6 patent infringement cases, the bulk of the relevant evidence usually comes from the
 7 accused infringer. Consequently, the place where the defendant’s documents are
 8 kept weighs in favor of transfer to that location.” *Callidus*, 2013 WL 12136523, at
 9 *5 (quoting *In re Genentech, Inc.*, 566 F.3d 1338, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2009)).
 10 According to the Federal Circuit, “[w]hile advances in technology may alter the
 11 weight given to [the location of documentary evidence], it is improper to ignore
 12 [this factor] entirely.” *Monolithic Power*, 2014 WL 12586380, at *4 (quoting *In re*
 13 *Link_A_Media Devices Corp.*, 662 F.3d 1221, 1224 (Fed. Cir. 2011)) (alterations in
 14 original).

15 Netflix developed the accused technology in the Northern District of
 16 California, so the business records and documents relating to its research, design,
 17 and development are located in or accessible from there. Garnica Decl. ¶ 9. There
 18 is no known documentary evidence relevant to the accused technology in the
 19 Central District. *Id.* The ease of access to this relevant evidence is yet another
 20 factor that makes the Northern District a more appropriate forum.

21 **IV. CONCLUSION**

22 For the reasons set forth herein, Netflix respectfully requests that the Court
 23 grant the motion to transfer venue to the Northern District of California.

1
2 Dated: June 8, 2020
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4

Respectfully submitted,
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